

Society

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FOUR.

MRS. CRAIG BIDDLE, beautiful New York matron, who takes a prominent part in the social activities of the New York and Washington colonies at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle will open their villa at the fashionable resort this week.



Army and Navy Circles

Admiral George Dewey, United States navy, and Mrs. Dewey have gone to Atlantic City for the summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank Fletcher will leave Washington this week for Lake Placid, where they will spend the summer. They will make the trip by automobile.

Mrs. William P. Hall has left Washington for a visit of several weeks in Kentucky. Gen. and Mrs. Hall are planning to go to Canada in July for the rest of the summer.

Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Davis have opened their cottage at Jamestown, R. I., for the summer.

Mrs. Wooten will go to Atlantic City June 23, and will remain there for a time while making more permanent plans for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt have left Washington for the Lillacs, their summer home at Sayville, Long Island.

Mrs. Charles Kilburn, wife of Lieut. Kilburn, of the Third Field Artillery, has gone to Newport, R. I., where she will be with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, at the naval training station for the summer.

Mrs. S. M. B. Young will leave Washington about July 1, going to the Yellowstone Park and Helena, Mont., for the summer.

Mrs. Russell Wilson, wife of Lieut. Wilson, has closed her apartment at the Cordova and left to join Lieut. Wilson at Jamestown, who is stationed aboard the Arkansas.

Gen. and Mrs. G. N. Lieber celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Wednesday. They had with them, besides their immediate family, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lieber and little son, Gen. Henry P. Lieber, and Mrs. Charles F. Stearns and daughter, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Lawrence and son, of Ford, Ontario.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler have as their guests Mrs. Baker-Carr, of London.

Mrs. Woodward Blapham was hostess at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Thursday evening, entertaining in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, who will leave Washington shortly for the Philippines. Including Capt. and Mrs. Lott, the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Howard, Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey, Medical Director and Mrs. Lowndes, Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, Dr. Williams, and Col. Lauchheimer.

Mrs. Puryear, wife of Capt. Bennet Puryear, of Mare Island, Cal., who has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. William C. Harlee, has left for a visit to her mother, Mrs. A. C. Hill, at Annapolis.

Miss Carolyn Nash spent several days last week with Miss Edith Presley Rixey at her home near Charlottesville, Va. Miss Nash was maid of honor for Miss Rixey at her marriage yesterday.

Silver Spring Carnival

The Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Company and the Ladies' Cooperative Improvement Society will hold a carnival Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11 and 12. The grounds of Senator Blair Lee, which are opposite the railroad station, have been loaned for the occasion. There will be music and dancing and drills by the Boy Scouts and the Girls Scouts, and the National Guard, of Maryland, will give a sham battle. The proceeds are to go toward improvements to Silver Spring park and for the fire company.

Wendell Wolfe Chapter Meets

Wendell Wolfe Chapter, D. A. R., held its June meeting Monday evening with Mrs. W. H. Lenz, 622 Lexington place. The assisting hostesses were the Misses Alice E. Evans, Jane M. Harvey, and Winifred L. Stockton. There was a good attendance of members and three guests, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bell, of Mount Carmel, Ill.; Mrs. W. G. Hill, of Beaufort, S. C.; and Miss Helen Harvey, of Knoxville, Tenn. The regent, Miss Bertha Frances Webb, presided and the new officers, elected May 8, made their first reports. The last paper in the series of the history of the National Capital was presented by Miss Reba Patterson Hamer. The subject was "The White House" and the paper was carefully prepared and very entertaining. Roll-call subject was "Our Flag," and the responses were patriotic and historical. Mrs. Charles P. Robbins was to have given a recitation, but with Mr. Robbins, she has gone to her summer home on Oneida Lake, N. Y. A social hour with refreshments closed the last meeting for 1915 and 1916. A picnic is being planned for some Saturday afternoon during the summer months.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The past week has been tremendously gay at the Greenbrier. Dr. and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, of Washington, D. C., are still registered here, and have been guests at many very delightful driving parties. Yesterday they were entertained at Elm-

Get Rid of FAT

Free Trial Treatment. Ask for my "Fat Reducer" and you will find it the most effective, absolutely safe and sure remedy. Let me send you proof at my expense.

DR. R. NEWMAN, Licensed Physician, State New York, 36 E. Third St., New York. Desk A-165.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Church of the Covenant Music.

The following musical program has been arranged for this evening's service at the Church of the Covenant, the program to be given by Mrs. Edith Humphrey, bass; Richard Lorieburg, 'cello; Herbert F. Aldridge, pianist; and Lewis Corning Atwater, organist. Special program for fifteen minutes beginning at 7:45 o'clock: Organ solo, Mr. Atwater; bass solo, "Be Thou with Me," (Geibel); 'cello solo, "Siciliana" (Pergolesi); (harp accompaniment); harp solo, "Ave Monasteri" (Hasselmans). During service: Bass solo, "Cast Thy Bread Upon the Waters" (Bischoff); trio

for harp, 'cello, and organ, "Berceuse" (from Jocelyn), (Godard).

Mount Pleasant Congregational Church.

The following musical program has been arranged by Claude Robeson, organist and director, for the service at Mount Pleasant Congregational Church this morning: "A Solemn Melody," (David); anthem, "Expect Lord in My Strength and Song," (Hadley); offertory, (tenor solo), "It Was for Me," (Blount); Charles D. Church, organ postlude, "Praeludium" (from first Sonata), (Berkner).

The evening service has been discontinued until October.

Miss Cooper's Pupils in Recital.
A class of Miss Edna Cooper's pupils gave a pleasing piano recital last Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer S. Paine. The music room was decorated with palms, ferns, and American Beauty roses. Miss Cooper played several numbers and accompanied Miss Margaret Paine, soprano, who assisted with the recital. Those taking part were Barbara Salmon, Frances Berger, Kathleen Omoehund, Dorothy Sharp, Mildred Walker, Grace Altemann, Jean Muller, Leonard Rice, Dorothy Paine, Edna Rose, Viola Rock, Evelyn Healy, and Mary Battie.

Mrs. Colclazer's Pupils Perform.
A piano recital by the pupils of Mrs. Colclazer was held on the night of Friday, June 9, at Pythian Temple. The presentation of medals and certificates was by William P. Foley. The honors were distributed as follows:

Silver medals for improvement—Ruth Alper, Kenneth Mulford, Elizabeth Morris, Pauline Mulford, Inez Bradford, Ellen O'Brien, Mary E. Burns, Clara Gibson. Gold medals for improvement—Louise Matern, Mildred Wilkins, Talitha Matern, Margaret Aler, Margaret Cook. Gold medals for proficiency—Marguerite Aylor, Catherine Belt, Margaret Foley. Certificates—Florence Berryman, Catherine Baddington and Clair Nye.

McCourt Pupils in Recital.

Those participating in the last students' recital given by Miss Marie McCourt were Irene Umberger, Augusta Mayers, Hedwig Zoellner, Helen Sebastian, Assunta Sari, Marguerite McDonough, Mary Williams, Mary Wrenn, Catherine Daly, Mary Hurney, Margaret Lee, Ruth Greene, Lulu King, Eva Meyer, Louise Brown, Lucille Sari Anna Veniziani, Iolanda Giuliani, and Genevieve Finlon.

Burbage Pupils Give Recital.

Classical selection were rendered by the pupils of Miss Alice Burbage last Tuesday at a musical given at 1340 New York avenue. Fifteen solos were on the program, while Miss Elizabeth Wilbur, Miss Cory and Mrs. Doing played a trio for violin, piano and 'cello. The pupils who rendered selections were Miss Etta Schmidt, Miss Jeanette Goldenberg, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Louise Hottenstein, Miss Ruth Grosner, Miss Dorothy Wilhite, Miss Jennie Nordlinger, Miss Maria Marmon, Miss Elsie Davison, Jack McAuliffe, Miss Hilda Janson, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Miss Margaret Wright and Miss Sade Styron.

Thin metal plates, which weigh about four pounds to the square yard, are being used in France instead of plaster and wall paper. The Technical World magazine tells some of the advantages of using this material: It can be bought and placed in position at less cost than can the old materials; the room can be kept at a more even temperature; workmen have little trouble in learning to use the new material.

Britain Calls Upon Its Workingmen for Loans

Even Children's Pennies May Aid in Winning War—Women Urged to Economize in Dress and Wear Old Clothes—Savings Campaign On.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, June 17.—During the first months of the war the allies were most complacent about the economical aspect of the great conflict. England, with her enormous wealth, thrifty France and rich Russia, were considered to furnish a combination of financial strength that the central powers could never compete with. For a long time the allied men and strategists counted much on a "war of attrition." But people are beginning to realize that the boast that the Germans will "live on rooks and grass" rather than give in may have some truth in it.

In the meantime, the strain in England is being felt. It costs more than ever to maintain England's armies. The cost of living of the people at home is fast mounting. And now England, despite all her great wealth and her enormous resources, is feeling the financial strain.

Pennies May Win War.

The government is out to get the people's money. It may be that in the end the war will be won with the pennies of the children and the sixpences of the working people. There has been begun a nation-wide savings campaign for urging wage-earners to invest in war loans, that is probably the biggest thing of its kind ever undertaken. It is already a success. In order to have money for investment in a small war economy is being preached to the nation. People are being asked to save, and to invest their savings in war loans on which the government offers liberal interest. An official committee which has been established has taken the work. They have started by advertising.

The country is blazing with posters urging the people to hoard their money. In the streets of London one is never out of sight of a poster which declares: "To Dress Extravagantly Is Worse than Bad Form—It Is Unpatriotic." or "Don't Use a Motor Car for Pleasure." While equally large placards tell briefly how one can invest 15 shillings and sixpence, and in less than a year have a new car, which, roughly, would be getting 45 for 35. The newspapers carry columns of official advertisements explaining in detail the various schemes for saving and investment, and pointing to the fact that a 15 shillings and sixpence (\$2.50) investment will buy 124 bullets for use on the Germans.

The newspapers co-operate in every way. They give columns to tell the people how to save. Experts on domestic economy write articles, while hundreds of letters from housewives who have ideas or who have hit upon ways of making one pound of meat do the work of two are constantly appearing. Next month there is to be a great "national economy exhibition and conference" in London. Sections of the exhibition will show how money can be saved in coal, health, child welfare, home laundry, gardening, cooking, purchase of food, poultry, bees, etc. "We are going to teach the housewife," says one of the officials, "to be independent of outside help—how to mend and replace domestic utensils, how to do carpentry, plumbing and glazing."

Women are being taught not to dress extravagantly. Co-operation among housewives is being urged. One suggestion is that inhabitants of one side of the street should keep chickens, the people on the other side paying for the food, while the eggs shall be divided.

General Saving Is Urged.

A wave of economy is sweeping over the land, officially conducted. And all with one object—to obtain money for the government for the prosecution of the war. People are being urged and shown how to save their money. Many workers are making high wages these days and with the influx of women into industry the earnings of families have become vastly augmented. This new-found prosperity has not, in many cases, proved a good thing. It has led to individual extravagance. The working classes indulge in theaters and cinemas more than ever before. The piano industry in England is thriving in war time, because the war people find it possible with their earnings to buy pianos. Before the war it would have been impossible for them to do so.

The cheap jewelry manufacturers furnish another example of the prosperity of the working classes. This more or less rule of economy, however, must be stopped in the interests of the national welfare. The people must save not only for their own sakes and that they may have some of the benefits of present prosperity during that after the war starts but to provide for the future that the national exchequer may benefit.

With the object of training the wealthy lower classes to put their money into the treasury the economy campaign has been started. The working people are being educated to save their money and they are shown how to do it. Hitherto the small investor, the man who earned enough to put into war loans only a pound or two sent occasionally, had no outlet. Under the various schemes that have now been adopted the small investor has every chance of profitable investment. He doesn't have to go looking. It is thrust upon him from every side. Nowadays a man with six pence can buy a stamp at a post office. When he gets thirty-one stamps he has fifteen shillings and he can buy a war savings certificate. This, with interest at 5 per cent compounded yearly, will bring him back a pound in five years. In the meantime he can cash his war certificate any time he likes.

The country has been divided into 255 sections. In each section all officials are working in the economy campaign. Lord lieutenant, mayors, sheriffs, members of Parliament and prominent citizens are taking the lead. War savings associations are being formed. These are organizations the object of which is the co-operative and joint saving. In a great factory, for instance, an association is formed. Each member agrees to contribute a shilling a week. It may be arranged that this is deducted from his weekly pay. In any case every member of the association makes his contribution and the association invests the proceeds in war loans. With thousands upon thousands of these associations going the results will be enormous.

Loans for Small Investors.

There are two classes of loans for the small investor. One is the 15s. 6d. war savings certificate, bought through the postoffice by the purchase of stamps. The other form is the "National Loan," issued in denominations of 25, 50 and 100. These prove attractive to the war savings associations. No individual with an income of more than £300 a year is free of the heavy income tax and is purchasable by the rich would be bought in huge quantities, with a resulting loss to the national income. The authorities are well pleased by the results which have already been obtained and are enthusiastic about the future. During the last week in April, for instance, which was a holiday week, when the poorer people were supposed to be spending their money and when the post-office was closed a part of the time, war certificates to an equivalent of about \$60,000 were sold, and during

the same week exchequer bonds were sold, 22,000 of them in all, to the extent of \$3,500,000. Through the operation of this scheme the school children of one London district, guided by the school authorities, saved and invested \$7,500 in a few weeks.

It is the first time that the small investor has had an opportunity of getting as good rates of interest as the big fellows and even better terms. Apparently he is taking advantage of the situation. England is not going to finance the war by the operation of this scheme, but the money return will be of great help. It will relieve taxation and it will make it less necessary to go abroad for money.

Still another benefit coming from people saving their money instead of spending it is, as is being pointed out to the workers of the nation, the fact that the more they spend the more people must be employed to make the stuff they buy. A reduction in purchases consequently means releasing men for the army. It likewise means less importation of products, which makes more shipping available for things that are really needed. The people of the nation are not now being asked to undergo hardships or to refrain from buying food and other necessities of life that are needed. On the contrary they are being told to purchase everything they need in order to keep up a high standard of health and efficiency, but to go no further. Part of the campaign of economy is to teach what this standard of efficiency is, to impress upon the people what they need and what they can do without.

While the government is now after the small investor, he is being paid to the rich. It will not do to let the workingman believe that he is being asked to in-

vest in war loans while the rich ride about in motor cars. That is one reason why the country is blazing with the sign, "Don't Use a Motor Car for Pleasure." The sign is well meant and carries a needed message, but one of the greatest reasons for its existence is to show the working people whose money is being called for that the necessity of economy is being urged upon rich and poor alike, with no favorites.

Shopkeepers Protesting.

"Of course it is difficult to ascertain that a woman has failed to buy a dress because she read one of our signs advising her not to," said one of the officials, "but there are ways of telling that results are being obtained. For one thing the money we are getting is proof that our schemes are successful. As for that particular feature—the 'Don't dress extravagantly'—one there is pretty good proof that people are taking up the idea by the angry protests we get from shopkeepers. They are the ones who ought to know, and they are greatly irritated."

Everywhere is the sign "To Dress Extravagantly Is Worse than Bad Form—It Is Unpatriotic." This is augmented by a smaller poster which says: "BAD FORM IN DRESS."

"The National Organizing Committee for War Savings appeals against extravagance in women's dress. Many women have already recognized that elaboration and variety in dress are bad form in the present crisis, but there is still a large section of the community, both among the rich and among the less well to do, who appear to make little or no difference in their habits."

"New clothes should only be bought when absolutely necessary, and these should be durable and suitable for all occasions. Curious fashions, for example, of hats, boots, shoes, stockings, gloves and jewelry should be avoided. It is essential, not only that money should be saved, but that labor employed in the clothing trades should be set free."

Another which has attracted much attention is:

"1—Don't use a motor car or motorcycle for pleasure purposes.
2—Don't buy new clothes needlessly."

Don't be ashamed of wearing old clothes in war time.
"3—Don't keep more servants than you really need.
"In this way you will save money for the war, set the right example and free labor for more useful purposes.
"Your country will appreciate your help."

SEEKING ARGENTINE TRADE.

England Sends a Commercial Attache to Buenos Aires.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Buenos Aires, June 17.—Great Britain has followed the lead of the United States in sending a commercial attache to Buenos Aires. H. O. Chalkley, former British vice consul at New York, has been appointed to the newly created post. For the last seven years he has been charge d'affaires in Costa Rica.

The British of Argentina have started a vigorous campaign to prevent Germany from regaining her strong commercial position in this country and to prevent the United States from getting a permanent foothold. In an interview upon his arrival Mr. Chalkley said:

"The British government today is determined that as far as Argentina is concerned there shall be as little dislocation of trade as possible. What the government desires most is to see a complete deviation of the trade formerly held by Germans to British merchants. Although the trade campaign is openly directed against the Germans, it did not become vigorous until it was seen that Americans were getting into the field."

Urges a Ministry for Sport.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, June 17.—John Astley Cooper, lecturer on "The British Imperial Spirit of Sport and the War" before the Royal Colonial Institute, said he thanked heaven that while there were so many decadent influences at work within the British Empire there was such a regenerating influence as the spirit of sport. So great indeed was the influence of sport for the good of the British public that he sometimes thought public money would be well utilized if it was diverted from an effete office, such as the Duchy of Lancaster or from an overpaid office, such as the Lord Chancellorship, and a Ministry of Sport was established.

A. Lisner G Street The Palais Royal Hours 9 to 6

Vacation Needs

--- A SPECIAL SALE ---

How much better---to prepare in time. To find just the needed things---bought with discretion. It's tomorrow---read and learn.

This \$15 Wardrobe Trunk, Special, \$11.50

Fiber covered and three-ply veneer wood; 41 inches long, 14 inches deep, 22 inches wide.

Learn of Other Special Prices.

A genuine saving of two to three dollars in the cost of best trunks. This is not a sale of old styles or damaged trunks—only of the best—at reduced prices for tomorrow only. Halving profits—doubling sales. Tomorrow's the day—this Palais Royal Basement Store the place.

DRESS TRUNKS.

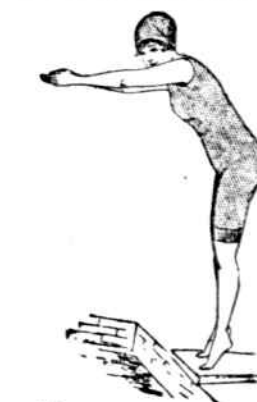
Two famous makes—all fiber covered—three-ply veneer wood—all accessories.

Inches.	32	34	36
Tomorrow.....	\$4.25	\$4.75	\$5.25
Usually.....	\$4.95	\$5.45	\$5.95
Inches.	34	36	38
Tomorrow.....	\$9.50	\$10.50	\$11.50
Usually.....	\$11.50	\$12.50	\$13.50

STEAMER TRUNKS.

Two famous makes, all with steel bottom; accessories more or less elaborate.

Inches.	32	34	36
Tomorrow.....	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$3.45
Usually.....	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$3.95
Inches.	32	34	36
Tomorrow.....	\$5.75	\$6.25	\$7.25
Usually.....	\$6.75	\$7.25	\$8.25



"Annette Kellermann"

The Only Perfect Swimming Tights.

The Palais Royal invites inspection of these Tights—59c to \$3.50—by "Milady" who can swim. The name and indorsement of Annette Kellermann will be sufficient to every swimmer.

For sale in Palais Royal Hosiery Department, Street Floor, New Building.

Beach Bathing Suits

Prices from \$1.98 to \$18.50. See the window display on Eleventh street—then to the third floor to see the new Pantalone Suit, of black duchess satin, with white awning stripes.

Palais Royal Third Floor—6 Elevators.

A "Weeding Sale" of Lingerie

72c

\$1 Lingerie.

This June Sale has developed the best \$1.00 Lingerie of all years, and, while only the broken lots are to be offered at 72c, they must be the desirable styles, or so many would not have been distributed. All sizes in one style or another.

Street Floor—Rear of Elevators.



\$1.00

Were to \$1.75.

Various lots are to be bunched on this great table—on Street Floor—facing elevator. Regular patrons are advised to be among tomorrow's early visitors—because there will be real prizes on this table. Hurry for the pink lingerie.

Palais Royal

A. Lisner G Street